

# World League's Section XIX Is Puzzle to Wets

## Fear It Is Last Gun of the Dry Forces in Campaign To Make Earth a Desert

### Find One Glean of Hope

### Suggest France, Italy and England May Object to Prohibition in America

Leaders of the wets gave anxious perusal yesterday to Article XIX of President Wilson's proposed constitution for the league of nations. They were puzzled to know whether it indicates that the dry forces have already inaugurated their vaunted campaign to "conquer the world" now that prohibition has been decreed in the United States.

Article XIX treats of the manner in which the former German colonies inhabited by backward peoples are to be administered. The paragraph which proved particularly interesting to the wets reads as follows:

"Other people, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, sub-

ject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses, such as the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league."

Calls It "Local Question"

William H. Hirst, attorney for the New York State Brewers' Association, said he had not given the section quite as much study as he had conferred it merited. He, therefore, was not certain whether its purpose was to absolutely prohibit the liquor traffic in Central Africa and among "other people," or merely to regulate it in order to prevent its abuse by semi-civilized or uncivilized people.

"If the plan is to prohibit the liquor traffic," he said, "I will say I deem it entirely without the scope of the intended powers of a league of nations. It is a local matter, one to be regulated by the community under its police power, and it is not a provision in the constitution of the league of nations which would make a permanent prohibition of what should at most be only a temporary regulation. Of course, that objection applies to the national amendment, too."

"I recall that the Anti-Saloon League people some time ago planned to send a delegation to the Paris conference to see to it that the liquor traffic was not imposed upon backward nations."

Another Side to It

"At that time the consensus of authoritative opinion was that it was a matter that should rightly be left to local authorities," Hirst continued.

"The United States might take warning from consideration of this important phase of the matter: If the American delegation should insist upon handing over to the league of nations the control of the liquor traffic throughout the world, England, France and Italy might very properly insist that the league also take cognizance of

# Omsk Fears Repetition Of Brest-Litovsk Trick

OMSK, Feb. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The readiness of the Russian Soviet government to send delegates to the Princes' Islands conference is an attempt to repeat the Brest-Litovsk conference with the Central Powers, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Omsk government. The statement says the Bolsheviks again "offer to sell the country for the benefit of themselves."

An official statement of the attitude of the Omsk government toward the meeting probably will be made in a few days. Socialist and non-Socialist leaders and representatives of the cooperative associations are preparing a protest. Universities and academies of Siberia are appealing to the Allied Powers and the United States not to permit the meeting.

The effects of national prohibition here upon their citizens' investments.

"Not only are the holdings of many Englishmen, Frenchmen and Italians wiped out by the national amendment, but it closes the trade door of the United States to the products of some of the most lucrative industries of their countries."

# Omsk Asks Moral Aid of Pope in Fight With Reds

## Bolsheviks Active on the Amur Railway, Where Magyars Await Better Weather

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Bolshevik activity is pronounced along the Amur railway, where 3,000 Magyars of General von Tschibulsky's former army are reported to be entrenched near the Mogochi station, awaiting moderation of the weather.

The supreme church administration at Omsk has launched an appeal for moral support in the struggle against Bolshevism addressed to the Pope, the Archbishops of Paris, Canterbury and New York and the metropolitans of Serbia, Rumania and Greece.

There is a persistent rumor that the Omsk government contemplates a removal to the eastward and will establish its seat either at Chita or Vladivostok. While this rumor lacks confirmation, it is pointed out as a possible substantiation that British Commissioner Elliott and French Commissioner Regnaud are en route to Vladivostok. Mr. Oustrougov, Minister of Communications in the Omsk government, is also coming, for the alleged purpose of assisting in the railway conferences, which, despite the strong representations of the government officials in favor of Omsk, will be held here after ratification of the general plan of cooperation by the peace conference.

# Four U. S. Officers, Ten Men, Get British Medals

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 15 (By The Associated Press).—Four American officers and ten non-commissioned officers and men have been given British decorations for gallantry and efficiency in action. The awards follow:

Captain Clair S. McArdle, 310th Engineers, Homer, Mich.—Distinguished Service Order.

Captain Otto A. Odjard, 339th Infantry, 645 Twelfth Street, Portland, Ore.—Military Cross.

First Lieutenant Edwin J. Stevenson, Engineers, Davenport, Iowa—Military Cross.

Second Lieutenant H. T. Ketcham, 339th Infantry, Spring Green, Wis.—Military Cross.

Sergeant Arnold W. Nolf, Engineers, Copemish, Mich.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sergeants Ewald H. Dillen, Highland Park, Mich.; Delbert Kratz, Route 3, Chesaning, Mich.; and Peter Oshlton, Holland, Mich., all Engineers—Meritorious Service Medals.

Corporal James Morrow, 339th Infantry, 28 Buchanan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Private Berger W. Bergstrom, Engineers, 774 Lincoln Avenue, Detroit, Mich.—Military Medal.

Private Russell A. McGuire, Engineers, Route 2, Rosebush, Mich.—Military Medal.

Private M. Kawalski, Infantry, 65 Lockford Street, Detroit, Mich.—Military Medal.

Privates Jerry Doubek, Wauwatosa, Wis.; and Alexander H. Ditterbern, 208 Thirtieth Street, Detroit, Mich., Engineers—Meritorious Service Medals.

In addition to these awards, a number of Americans have been cited in special orders.

# Investigation Of Williams's Acts Is Asked

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addressed to Richard L. Austin, agent of the Federal Reserve Bank at Philadelphia, in which it was stated that a trust company officer had reported that Mr. Williams threatened to withdraw railroad deposits from the institution if it did not join the national bank system.

"You are interested because Mr. Williams is trying to strengthen the Federal Reserve system," said Representative Garner, of Texas, Democrat.

"He is doing more than that," replied Mr. McFadden. "He is withdrawing funds from state banks and trust companies in millions of dollars and transferring them to national banks."

"And he is doing it, as you say, for the purpose of strengthening the Federal Reserve system; to force them into the system," interrupted Mr. Garner, adding: "Don't you suppose some influence has been brought to bear on Mr. Williams by the Federal Reserve banks to do that same thing?"

"He has withdrawn from one trust company \$10,000,000," continued Mr. McFadden. "It is one of the strongest companies in America. He has done this without any particular notice to them."

Representative McFadden declared Mr. Williams exercised autocratic powers and his position of controller of the currency, director of finances and purchaser of the Railroad Administration and a member of the War Finance Board was "an intermingling of responsibilities which makes this power too marked."

Controller Williams, in a statement telegraphed from Richmond, Va., and made public at his office to-night, said he would welcome the investigation proposed in the McFadden resolution.

Williams Answers Critics

Mr. Williams's statement follows: "I am just informed of the suggestion, presented in the House to-day by Representative McFadden, for a special investigation of my official conduct."

"I will welcome such an investigation most heartily and will do all in my power to hasten the appointment of the committee Mr. McFadden suggests and the inquiry he proposes."

"The rumors of which he spoke are no wto me. Since they have been put before the public by me, the sooner and more thoroughly they are probed to the bottom and traced to their respective origins, the better I shall be pleased. It is entirely possible that Mr. McFadden, for reasons known to himself, will not be so well pleased with the results as I will be, but I challenge him distinctly to proceed."

# Education Bill Urged as Life Saver in Industry

## Knowledge of Language Needed to Insure Success of Safety Movement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Members of the House Education Committee considering a bill to appropriate \$12,500,000 annually for work in cooperation with the states to educate native illiterates and aliens who cannot speak English were told to-day that the Bureau of Mines has progressed to such a point in its safety movement that further improvement will be difficult unless foreign born workers are taught the language of the country.

Herbert A. Kuffman, special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, presented statistics showing that 62 per cent of miners employed in this country are of foreign birth and that many thousands of them cannot read safety instructions or understand directions spoken in English. They were declared to be a menace in an industry which annually kills an average of 3,200 men and injures 300,000, or one-third of the total employed.

There were said to be 8,592,000 illiterates and persons unable to speak English in the United States, of whom 1,006,000 lived in New York and 621,000 in Pennsylvania.

Commissioner of Education Claxton said model text books on everyday topics were necessary to give instruction in Americanism along with elementary education. By making education of illiterates from sixteen to twenty-one compulsory he believed the problem of adult illiteracy soon would be solved.

# Passaic Elks Would Depart Aliens Who Refused to Fight

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 15.—A bill providing for deportation of aliens in this city who refused to fight for this country or their own countries is asked of Congress in a resolution passed by the Passaic Lodge of Elks. Copies of the resolution were sent to-day to the New Jersey legislators in Washington.

There were one thousand of these delinquents, according to George L. Leonard, chairman of Local Draft Board No. 1, many of whom have left the city.

# Wilson Approves Redfield's Price Adjustment Board

## Plan Is to Stabilize Conditions in the Post-War Period; It Is To Be Constituted Immediately

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Approval of the proposal to establish a government price adjustment board to stabilize conditions during the post-war period was called by President Wilson to-day to Secretary Redfield.

The organization, to be known as the government price conference board, will be constituted immediately. As devised by Secretary Redfield and his commercial advisers, the plan calls for an investigation of the costs of production of basic commodities under conditions as they have changed since the war and the determination of prices the government will pay.

Early adjustment of prices will be sought to avoid the period of stagnation and commercial depression with consequent unemployment that might intervene if the process is left to the

# U. S. Troops Showered With Flowers by Throngs in Genoa

GENOA, Italy, Feb. 14.—By the Associated Press.—The 332d Regiment of United States Infantry arrived here from the Italian front to-day. The streets through which the soldiers passed were decked with flowers and crowded with cheering throngs, who threw bouquets. Italian troops which lined the streets presented arms as the Americans marched by. The Americans will be entertained as guests at the Hotel Miramare until they sail for New York.

# Brazilian Ships at Cherbourg

CHERBOURG, France, Feb. 14.—A Brazilian squadron, consisting of the cruiser Bahia and four destroyers, arrived here to-day from Portsmouth, England. The squadron will remain here till February 25. Later the ships will join inter-Allied squadrons at Toulon.

# Total Cost of War Is Placed at 179 Billions

## United States Expended More Than \$18,000,000,000; Germany \$36,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Exclusive of expenditures by Belgium, Portugal, Rumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, the total cost of the European war was fixed at \$179,000,000,000 in an official estimate made public here to-day and based on data in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury and the bulletins of the Swiss Society of Banks. The table was compiled on estimated expenditures to last January 31.

Total expenditures of the Allies and the United States were fixed at \$118,581,000,000, exclusive of loans among themselves, which totalled \$18,375,000,000.

The individual expenditures of the nations were given as follows: Great Britain, \$37,100,000,000; France, \$27,000,000,000; United States, \$18,481,000,000; Russia, \$18,000,000,000; Italy, \$10,000,000,000; Serbia, \$8,000,000,000; Japan and Greece, \$12,000,000,000. The loans made by these powers and included in the individual expenditures, although not added to the total as a separate item, were as follows: Great Britain, \$8,500,000,000; France,

\$2,000,000,000; United States, \$7,475,000,000.

The total expenditures of Germany were given as \$36,500,000,000, and Turkey \$23,000,000,000, making an aggregate of \$59,500,000,000 for these two members of the Germanic alliance.

# U. S. to Pay U. P. Road \$38,552,928 Rental

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Union Pacific system will receive \$38,552,928 as government compensation for rental in 1918, and the Central New England \$1,468,123, under contracts signed to-day by Director General Hines. The Union Pacific compensation also covers the subsidiary companies, Oregon Short Line, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, Deschutes Railroad, Green River Waterworks Company, Rattlesnake Creek Water Company and the Union Pacific Water Company.

# Negro Congress to Meet

PARIS, Feb. 15.—A Pan-African congress is to assemble in Paris February 19 for a three-day session, with the declared purpose of securing the protection of the natives of Africa and the people of African descent in other countries. Fifty delegates will represent the United States, the West Indies, South of the central America, Africa, Great Britain, Portugal, France, Liberia and Abyssinia, with negro populations aggregating 17,000,000.

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36x63	10.25	12.50	36x63	12.50	15.00	36x63	12.50	15.85
6x9	38.25	48.00	6x9	50.00	60.75	6x9	50.00	60.75
8.3x10.6	57.50	72.75	8.3x10.6	67.50	90.00	8.3x10.6	67.50	93.75
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